N.B.
Gov't Pubs.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N.B.
February 22, 1962.

The Honourable,
The Attorney General,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit a report of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick, for the calendar year 1961.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL:

The Headquarters of the Division remains at Fredericton. There are 41 Detachments in the Province. Twenty-one of these come under the supervision of Moncton Sub-Division with the remaining 20 assigned to the Fredericton Sub-Division. This is no change over the previous year.

As at December 31, 1961, a total of 294 persons were employed in the Province of New Brunswick. This figure includes officers, civil servants, employed civilians and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the Province is outlined in Appendix "A" which also shows location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as at December 31, 1961, was 190 members exclusive of officers and civil servants. Twenty-nine members were employed on municipal police duties.

TOWN CONTRACTS:

There has been no change in the number of Towns policed by this Force since December 31, 1960. The complement of Towns policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 2 NCO's,	7 Constables
Chatham	- 1 NCO	4 Constables
Dalhousie	- 1 NCO	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 1 NCO	5 Constables
St. Andrews	-	1 Constable
Sussex	- 1 NCO	1 Constable
		1 Special Constable

MARINE UNITS:

We have seven boats operating out of Fredericton, Perth, Edmundston, Minto, McAdam, Richibucto (or Shippegan) and Shediac. An older model boat is employed at Division Headquarters for training and emergency use.

P. B. "Detector", a detachment class boat with a crew of four, is permanently attached from the "Marine" Division and based at Saint John. Its duties are principally enforcement of the Customs Act, Canada Shipping Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT:

Motor Transport strength as of January 1, 1961 stands at 106 units, of which there are six motorcycles and six trucks. Included in this total are 17 units which are used exclusively on Highway Patrol Duties. This is an increase of two over the previous year, as a new patrol was established at Grand Falls, N. B., and the other utilized at Moncton in connection with the Radar Speed Meter.

During the 12 month period ending December 31, 1961, a total of 43 transports were traded in for new vehicles with four additional units being purchased.

Distribution of police transport is shown in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

This Branch is operated with a Supervising N.C.O. and a Senior Technician at our Fredericton Headquarters. One Technician and three Dispatchers operate the Moncton Section and one Technician and three Dispatchers operate the Fredericton Section. In addition to radio communication throughout the Province, direct contact is maintained with Ottawa, all other Divisions of the Force and many other Police Forces outside the Province through the facilities of our telex equipment.

During the year under review new radio installations were made at Shippegan and Albert Detachments. Only St.Quentin, St. Andrews and Tracadie Detachments are not now equipped with fixed radio stations. Provisions have been made in estimates for the coming year for radio equipment for these Detachments. In addition, 85% of the transports are radio equipped.

Surveys for new remote radio sites at Campbellton and Edmundston were completed during the year. When these sites have been established, improved radio coverage for the Detachments in this area is anticipated.

Radio communication between the Maine State Police at Houlton, Maine and our Fredericton control has been greatly improved by the Maine State Police repositioning their antenna.

POLICE SERVICE DOG "SHEP":

Police Service Dog "SHEP" with his Dogmaster is strategically located at Moncton where he is available to respond quickly to calls for his services. A specially appointed station wagon is provided for rapid transportation for the Dogmaster and dog to any part of the Province when required.

The dog's highly specialized training combined with his natural qualities continue to provide invaluable assistance under certain circumstances. In addition to cases involving criminal offences, he is frequently called out to search for missing children in rural areas, lost hunters and escaped prisoners. He is also qualified to search for weapons and other instruments used in the commission of crimes as well as lost articles of value.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS:

Four Identification Sections are located at Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton and Campbellton which allow the rapid and complete coverage of the Province. The specially trained members of these Sections are employed for handling exhibits, fingerprints, photography, physical reproductions and other allied subjects.

During the past year a new media of identification was introduced in the facial identification kit. This kit enables the Identification member to prepare a composite photograph of the suspect from the description supplied of his individual features. This means of identification was carried out with satisfactory results on several occasions.

The volume of work handled by the Identification Sections continues to show a steady increase. The services of these Sections are also made available to Municipal Police Forces in the Province who do not have a trained Identification specialist on their staff.

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH:

The Identification Branch located at Ottawa is a national repository of identification information and criminal records. All identification data on criminals, as well as information and facilities relating to fingerprints, handwriting, Modus Operandi and similar areas of Identification operation are made available and designed to assist Police Forces and law enforcement agencies in crime prevention, detection and investigation. This Branch consists of 11 separate Sections as follows:

Fingerprint Section
Criminal Records Section
Scenes of Crime Section
Single Fingerprint Section
Photographic Section
Crime Index Section
Fraudulent Cheque Section
Parole Section
Firearms Registration Section
R.C.M.Police Gazette
R.C.M.Police Quarterly

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES:

A Laboratory located at Sackville serves the Force in the four Atlantic Provinces. The facilities of the Laboratory are also available to all Police Forces in the Maritimes.

Laboratories are also maintained at Regina and Ottawa and specialists from these points who handle subjects not carried out at Sackville are available for assistance and reference to the Sackville Laboratory.

The volume of work handled by the Laboratory continues to increase as the use of science becomes an ever increasing factor in the detection of crime.

HIGHWAY PATROL UNITS:

The Highway Patrol Units are designed to deal specifically with traffic and highway conditions. During the year 1961 there were 11 active Highway Patrol Units strategically situated throughout the Province. A total of 36 uniform members permanently assigned to Highway Patrol duties operated 17 highway patrol equipped cars. Weather permitting, six motorcycles are operated by qualified riders. The Division Traffic Supervisor is responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical data and a functional co-ordination with units.

In order to ensure that members formulate some degree of standardization and a desired insight to the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act and also towards the investigation of motor vehicle accidents, Highway Traffic Courses are held at appropriate times throughout the year at Fredericton. In addition, a Radar Training Course, which covers all aspects in respect to the operation of this equipment is conducted annually at the University of New Brunswick.

CRIME:

The statistics shown hereunder in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from April 1, 1951 to December 31, 1961 for which "J" Division is directly responsible.

The table does not include,

(a) Enquiries conducted for other authorities, or,

(b) Statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work.

YEAR	INTOXICATING LIQUOR ACT	MOTOR VEHICLE ACT	GAME ACT	CRIMINAL CODE
1 Apr 51 to 31 Mar 1952	3,495	2,900	34	3,402
1 Apr 52 to 31 Dec 1952	2,562	5,006	49	3,025
1953	3,331	7,484	37	3,678
1954	3,007	5,294	50	3,734
1955	3,478	4,257	44	3,620
1956	3,676	6,766	37	4,053
1957	4,139	9,898	31	4,622
1958	5,154	10,850	40	5,063
1959	6,828	10,244	58	5,273
1960	6,711	12,968	41	5,894
1961	6,387	12,407	26	6,018

During the period 1951 to 1952 a change in the statistical year was made which must be taken into consideration when making comparisons with the statistics for the calendar years since 1952.

Comparison of the statistics for the years 1960 and 1961 is the subject of comment under the various headings to which they pertain.

January 1, 1961 to December 31, 1961

GROUP 1 NEW BRUNSWICK	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded Negative Search	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation and awaiting trial	TOTALS
Offences against Public Order Part II - C.C.		1	1	27		1	14	4	48
Offences against Administration of Law and Justice Part III - C.C.	1	2	3	156	16	11	2	12	203
Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct - Part IV - C.C.	13	4	17	257	20	9	20	16	356
Disorderly Houses, Gaming & Betting Part V - C.C.			5	2			1	1	9
Offences against the person and reputation Part V & VI - C.C.	2	1	30	1014	117	96	275	126	1661
Offences against rights of Property - Part VII - C.C.	500	31	1036	1002	53	17	41	508	3188
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trade - Part VIII - C.C.			1	2				1	4
Wilful and Forbidden Acts in respect of certain property Part IX - C.C.	98	2	71	138	38	15	22	43	427
Offences relating to Currency Part X - C.C.		3	47	1			1	9	61
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories, Pt.XI-C.C.	3		13	26	1	4	1	5	53
Punishments, fines, forfeitures, costs & restitution of property, Pt.XX-CC				1					1
Summary Convictions Pt.XXIV-C.C.				4	2			1	7
TOTALS	617	44	1224	2630	247	153	377	726	6018

The statistics pertaining to investigations opened under the Criminal Code reflect an upward trend over a period of years. In comparison with 1960 the increase represents 2.1% which is considerably lower than the increase of 11.8% shown in 1960. The actual increase is slightly higher than the 2.1% indicated in view of a change introduced in the method of recording Criminal Code statistics during the year 1961. Over a ten year period the increase has been approximately 76.9%. Convictions arising from cases opened in 1961 have remained relatively constant at 43.7% compared with 44.1% in 1960. 41.7% of the cases were concluded under various classifications; such as, Complainant Declined to Prosecute, Complaint Unfounded, Withdrawn and Further Investigation Unwarranted. The dismissals resulted from 2.5% of cases and 12% of the cases are Awaiting Trial or Still Under Investigation.

The incidence of criminal acts committed by juveniles has shown a slight decline. In 1960 there were 591 juveniles concerned in 345 offences. During the year under review, 568 juveniles were involved in the commission of 286 offences. During the same period 127 boys escaped from the Boy's Industrial Home. The figures quoted above do not necessarily indicate the number of actual individual juveniles involved in criminal activities as in many cases one juvenile or a group of juveniles may be involved in a number of separate offences. This is particularly true in regards to escapes from the Boy's Industrial Home where the same juvenile may make several escapes during the year and on each occasion be involved in several criminal offences before being apprehended and returned to that institution. The predominant offences in which juveniles were involved were Breaking, Entering and Thefts - 292 juveniles, Thefts - 105 juveniles, and Mischief (Damage to Property) - 105 juveniles.

The table shown hereunder deals with the principal offences against the person during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961.

	1959		1960		1961	
	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions
Murder.....	2	0	3	1	1	1
Attempted Murder.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter (Not including Motor Manslaughter).....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal Negligence (Hit & Run Driving)	153	101	172	101	165	109
Criminal Negligence	12	5	22	6	17	6
Driving While Intoxicated and Impaired Driving....	523	472	536	473	554	484
Assaults (all).....	330	188	344	200	324	198

Murders and Attempted Murders:

The one homicidal attack investigated in 1961 resulted in a conviction of murder. No particular motive was revealed and the death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

There were no attempted murders investigated during the year 1961.

Criminal Negligence (Criminal Code Sections 192 & 193):

The above referred to sections are invoked to deal with cases in which there are indications of the possibility of negligence arising from fatalities or where bodily harm is caused under similar circumstances. Such cases arise in the most part from the operation of motor vehicles and negligence in the handling of firearms.

The 17 investigations dealt with under this heading concerned eight motor vehicle accidents involving fatalities, eight accidents with firearms involving one death and seven woundings and one miscellaneous accident causing death. Twelve prosecutions were entered resulting in six convictions, two withdrawals and four cases awaiting trial. In two instances lesser charges were preferred and three cases are still under investigation.

Offences Arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles:

In addition to the sections referred to under the immediately preceding heading, the other offences involving the use of motor vehicles dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code are Criminal Negligence (Failing to Remain at the scene of an Accident), Driving Whilst Intoxicated, Driving Whilst Impaired, Dangerous Driving and Driving Whilst Suspended. These represent the more flagrant type of violation and frequently involve a disregard for the lives and safety of other persons using the highway.

The number of impaired and intoxicated drivers encountered on our highways is still unfortunately high and cause for grave concern. In 1960 there were 536 such investigations compared with 554 during 1961. We feel this increase is more an indication of the degree of detection and enforcement which existed throughout the past year, rather than an indication that this type of offence is becoming more prevalent.

The recently enacted offence of Dangerous Driving is being used in many cases where formerly prosecution for criminal negligence was the only recourse. Indications are that this new sub-section is being well received by the courts.

Cases of Driving Whilst Suspended were frequently encountered throughout 1961 with 239 investigations of this nature being handled compared with 291 in 1960. Part of this decrease can be attributed to certain of these cases being dealt with under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act during the latter half of 1961.

Offences of Criminal Negligence (Hit and Run) have continued to remain high with 165 such investigations arising resulting in 109 convictions. Consideration of hit and run cases leads to the conclusion that in many instances the condition of the driver responsible has been such as to render him unfit to drive and thus induces him to flee the scene. The lack of adequate insurance coverage is also a contributing factor.

Assaults:

The number of assaults during the year under review has shown a slight decrease from 344 during 1960 to 324 during the year 1961. The decrease in the number of assaults in comparison with the two previous years is encouraging.

Offences Against the Rights of Property:

53% of the Criminal Code offences come within this category, the most predominant offences being Break and Enter, Possession of Stolen Property, Thefts and the passing of worthless cheques. Breaking, Entering and Thefts and Thefts have shown slight decreases, whilst Robbery offences, safe attacks and attempted safe attacks have remained relatively constant. False Pretense offences including Forgery have shown a major increase.

Unoccupied summer cottages and residences, service stations and small business premises continue to be the target of a great number of Breaking, Entering and Thefts. During these offences pay telephones and vending machines of various types have become an increasing source of attack. Although many of these offences are committed by local persons, the incidence of crimes committed by the transient offender appears to be on the increase. In consequence of our geographical position and our highways providing a link between the Maritime Provinces, the United States and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, we are very susceptible to this type of offender. The rapid transmission of information through the facilities of our radio communication and telex links together with constant night patrols are playing an important part in curtailing the activities of the travelling criminal.

Thefts of automobiles have remained relatively constant as transients make use of this means of transportation to travel from province to province as well as from place to place within the province. Greater care on the part of the automobile owners to ensure that the keys are not left in the ignition could contribute greatly to reducing this type of offence.

Escapes from penal and corrective institutions show a slight increase during the year. These individuals are particularly troublesome as in most instances they leave a trail of breaking and entering and car thefts before they are eventually apprehended.

Armed Robbery and Robbery with Violence, which showed a marked increase in 1960, has continued at the relative same level during 1961. This type of offence is difficult to investigate as frequently the only means of identification is a vague description of the person or persons responsible. The facial identification kit previously referred to in this report was used in connection with a number of these cases with satisfactory results.

False Pretense and Forgery offences increased from 102 in 1960 to 231 during the year under review. In an effort to combat this increasing menace to the economy of the law abiding citizen, the sixth booklet in our campaign of preventive police work under the title "Bad Paper" was distributed. This booklet deals specifically with fraudulent cheques, forgery and counterfeit bank notes in the belief that this type of offence could be greatly reduced if merchants and other businessmen would take certain simple precautions.

The following table affords a comparison of cases reported under this heading during the past three years.

	1959		1960		1961	
	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions
Robbery.....	12	3	29	16	30	15
Breaking, Entering and Thefts.....	1,179	368	1,362	475	1,050	548
Safebreaks and Attempted Safebreaks	15	12	19	8	20	27
Arson.....	42	3	42	7	36	2
Thefts.....	867	205	1,169	302	1,022	289

As there is invariably more than one person involved in safe breaks and attempted safe breaks, it will be noted that the number of convictions exceeds the number of cases recorded.

Arson:

This title is used to classify all fires into which an investigation is conducted by this Force, therefore, the above statistics do not necessarily convey the number of cases in which arson was actually disclosed.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Shown hereunder is the disposition of all offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the period January 1, 1961 to December 31, 1961 in comparison with the 1960 totals.

January 1, 1961 to December 31, 1961

GROUP 1 NEW BRUNSWICK	Complaint Unfounded - Negative Search	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTALS	1 Jan 60 to 31 Dec 60 TOTALS
Childrens Protection Act			8	3		1	1	13	12
Dairy Products Act									1
Deserted Wife & Childrens Maintenance Act			17	9	3	2	4	35	57
Forest Fires Act									1
Game Act			16				10	26	41
Gasoline Sales Act			1					1	5
Health Act									1
Highway Act			11					11	8
Children of Unmarried Parents Act			10	3	1	2	5	21	25
Intoxicating Liquor Act	2840	2	3142	21	16	302	57	6380	6711
Motor Vehicle Act		46	12065	65	81	54	96	12407	12968
Provincial Hospital Act			1	5	1	1		8	5
Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Order Act						2		2	
Salvage Dealers Licensing Act			1					1	2
Sales Tax Act									1
Sand Removal Act									1
School Act			2	3			1	6	1
Sheep Protection Act						1	1	2	
Theatres Act							1	1	2
Municipal Acts General			1049			1		1050	1414
TOTALS	2840	48	16323	109	102	366	176	19964	21256

There was a decrease of 6.1% in the total volume of cases handled under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts. This decrease is largely reflected in fewer cases under the Intoxicating Liquor Act, the Motor Vehicle Act and in duties performed under our Town Police Contracts.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS:

The main purpose of our activities on the highways is to secure a substantial reduction in accidents through the observance of safe driving habits by the motoring public. This effect is sought primarily through enforcement and through education. To increase enforcement additional personnel were selected and trained for highway duty during 1961. This was found necessary in order to cope with the annual increase in the number of vehicles and licensed drivers in the Province.

Enforcement in itself, however, is obviously not the answer, and accordingly greater emphasis has been placed on driver education. Every effort is made by members on patrol to educate present and future drivers in their responsibilities to others as well as to themselves with regard to highway safety and accident prevention. In addition, the media of lectures and films on highway safety are employed. Co-operation of Businessmen's Associations, Home and School Groups and Chamber of Commerce officials, to mention but a few, throughout the past year has been most appreciated. During 1961 safety films were shown and safety talks delivered to approximately 53,213 pupils in some 386 schools throughout the Province. Also approximately 5,100 adults were contacted through some 118 organizations.

Incidence of child pedestrians and child cyclists being involved in accidents throughout 1961 remains high and with a view to furthering the safety education of this group, a form letter was devised in June by which parents of child pedestrian violators are informed of the offence. In cases involving pedestrian or cycling violations by children under 16 years of age, except those cases of a serious nature where prosecution results, a copy of this form letter is completed outlining details of the offence and then mailed to the parents. Thus far this type of letter has been well received.

Shown hereunder are comparative statistics relating to duties performed on the highways during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961.

	1959	1960	1961
Cases Handled.....	10,244	12,968	12,407
Convictions.....	9,868	12,584	12,065
Voluntary Penalties (Included in convictions)	7,115	9,225	9,168
Voluntary Penalties (Amount Collected).....	$69,531.46	$89,257.11	$90,503.04
Motor Vehicles checked and Highway Traffic Warnings.....	151,650	135,706	113,108
Highway Patrols.....	23,826	22,580	20,606
Fatal Accidents.....	88	123	118
Non-Fatal Accidents.....	2,874	3,650	3,988

The stepped up policy in respect to the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act was continued throughout 1961 with only a minor decrease in the actual number of cases handled and the convictions entered. The preventive aspect of our highway traffic enforcement programme is indicated by the total of 113,108 motor vehicles checked and highway traffic warnings issued. In those cases where the vehicle check revealed an infraction which was not considered to warrant punitive action, a written warning was given. In cases of minor mechanical defects in the vehicle, the defective equipment was required to be corrected and reinspected. This figure includes 6,969 warnings and 106,139 motor vehicle checks. The fact that fewer patrols have been recorded in no way reduces the amount of time spent on the highways.

Nine thousand one hundred and sixty-eight of the cases recorded as convictions were concluded with the acceptance of Voluntary Penalties in the amount of $90,503.04. Although it is our policy to have traffic offenders appear before the proper courts, the Voluntary Penalty System is an important feature in the enforcement programme. If it were necessary to bring each violator before the court we could anticipate a serious reduction in the present level of highway coverage; repeated delay in having some cases dealt with due to the place of residence of the violator in relation to the place of offence; inconvenience to non-resident violators and heavy dockets constantly facing the courts.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS AND INJURIES ON THE HIGHWAYS DURING 1961:

In order to determine whether our highway programme is accomplishing its purpose, the results achieved must be critically reviewed, taking into consideration all factors which indicate improvement or deterioration of highway conditions.

The number of cases handled on the highways under the Criminal Code and the Motor Vehicle Act decreased by 4.9% from 14,062 during 1960 to 13,373 during the year under review. Convictions for traffic violations decreased by 2.2% from 13,159 to 12,867. It will be noted, however, that the more serious violations occurring on the highways under the provisions of the Criminal Code recorded a slight increase.

The year 1961 saw a further increase in the accident situation in the Province in those areas under the jurisdiction of this Force from 3,773 in 1960 to 4,106 in 1961. This increase amounted to 8.8%. A comparison of the number of offences detected on the highways for every 100 accidents reported shows a decline from 375 to 326. This would tend to indicate that the majority of the motoring public will drive with care if they know a marked highway patrol car is in the area, but are prone to relax their driving habits when supervision is not present. The decrease in the number of fatal accidents from 123 during 1960 to 118 in 1961 and a decrease in fatalities from 148 to 135 is encouraging but it gives no grounds for complacency.

The major contributory cause of our motor vehicle accidents is "speed too fast for existing conditions". Enforcement against speeding violations was continued at a high level during the year by Radar Speed Meter equipment and by the usual pacing method. One thousand six hundred and sixty-nine prosecutions for Speeding resulted from the use of the Radar Speed Meter equipment.

The preventive aspect of our accident prevention programme in the number of warnings issued, vehicles checked and safety talks delivered has been dealt with previously in this report.

The following breakdown of the persons killed in fatal motor vehicle accidents reveals a minor decrease in all categories. The continued high proportion of pedestrian fatalities is a matter of grave concern, particularly when it is considered that 26 or 56.5% of these pedestrians were under 16 years of age.

	1959	1960	1961
Cyclists	5	6	3
Drivers	20	44	41
Passengers	25	51	45
Pedestrians	43	47	46
TOTALS	93	148	135

Comparable statistics for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 for motor vehicle accidents, persons injured and fatalities in those areas under Royal Canadian Mounted Police jurisdiction are as follows:

	1959	1960	1961
Number of Fatal Accidents	88	123	118
Number of Persons Killed	93	148	135
Number of Personal Injury Accidents	957	1188	1278
Number of Persons Injured	1462	1874	1982
Number of Property Damage Accidents	1922	2461	2710
TOTAL NO. OF ACCIDENTS	2967	3773	4106

The table hereunder discloses the causes in respect to the 118 fatal highway accidents in 1961 compared with 1959 and 1960.

	1959	1960	1961
Railway Crossings.....	1	5	1
Careless Drivers.....	6	10	9
Physically impaired drivers.....	2	7	0
Tractors and other motor vehicles going out of control.....	4	0	0
Driver falling asleep at wheel.....	3	3	2
Driver losing control due to excessive speed, driving off road, etc.....	18	20	25
Criminal negligence of driver, Manslaughter, Hit & Run, Reckless Driving, Drunken & Impaired Driving	2	13	20
Driving on wrong side of highway...	0	0	9
Intoxicated Pedestrian.....	0	3	2
Careless Pedestrian.....	18	10	25
Children Playing, running into path of vehicle, etc.....	20	25	14
Faulty mechanism, blowout, etc.....	1	5	4
Undeterminable accidental causes...	5	4	1
Road and weather conditions, inadequate markings.....	5	4	3
Careless bicycle and motorcycle rider.....	6	6	3
Passengers boarding, alighting from, falling off moving vehicles	1	1	0
Unpreventable miscellaneous causes	1	7	2
TOTALS.....	93	123	118

In view of the number of serious accidents caused by vehicles being operated on the wrong side of the highway, this additional cause has been added for 1961. Driving on the wrong side of the highway, careless driving, drunken and impaired driving are all indirectly connected and it will be noted that these causes contributed to 38 of the fatal accidents accounting for 50 deaths.

The number of pedestrians and children involved in highway deaths continues to be a matter of grave concern. This total increased during the year to 39 deaths compared with 35 deaths in 1960. As was noted previously in this report, efforts to educate the public in the need for greater care while walking or cycling on the highways was continued at a high level during the year.

Another major contributory cause of our fatal accidents on the highways during the past year involved speed too fast for existing conditions. The stepped up enforcement programme in an effort to combat this type of offence has also been referred to previously in this report.

Although the number of deaths wherein the use of intoxicating liquor has been shown as the direct cause of the fatality is not high, in many of the fatal accidents liquor was indirectly involved.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR ACT:

There has been a slight decrease in the number of prosecutions and convictions under this Act as compared to 1960. In 1960 there were 3,974 prosecutions with 3,466 convictions compared to 3,540 prosecutions and 3,142 convictions in 1961. Twenty-four convictions were registered under Section 75 for the Sale or Offering for Sale of Liquor with seven cases still under investigation. Twenty-three convictions were registered under Section 90 sub-section 6 for the Possession of Liquor While Restricted with four cases still under investigation. Only two convictions were registered for the Supplying of Liquor to Minors under Section 31, however, some of the cases in which minors were sold liquor were prosecuted under Section 75.

The issuance of Restriction Orders has greatly assisted in the curtailment of the illegal dispensing of liquor, however, this aspect of enforcement still remains a prime factor.

MUNICIPAL POLICING:

Statistics under this heading show a decrease where punitive action was taken and the cases where warnings were issued as a preventive measure have increased. The volume of work as a whole has remained relatively constant.

NON-CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, ETC.:

In order to record the work performed, cases are classified under one of three statistical groups. The first group includes those breaches of the Statutes which it is our responsibility to investigate. The second group includes cases in which we deal with non-breaches of the Statutes, investigations for, or assistance to, Provincial or Municipal Authorities, the general public, other Police Forces and British and Foreign Authorities. Matters of a purely administrative control which require no investigation are placed in the third group.

The extent to which duties in all three groups has developed over the preceding two years in comparison with 1961 is shown below:

	1959	1960	1961
Group 1 - Provincial	17,267	21,256	19,964
Criminal Code	5,273	5,894	6,018
Group 2	210,129	194,451	166,210
Group 3	9,807	6,362	3,748
	242,476	227,963	195,940

The volume of work under Group 1 - Criminal Code has shown an increase, this factor has been commented on earlier in the report. The volume of work under the Group 2 and 3 classifications is lower, but this has no particular significance in view of the volume and diversification of the work recorded under these categories.

Included in the Group 2 cases are the following examples of assistance rendered to Provincial Government Departments:

	1959	1960	1961
Investigation for the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.....	362	155	86
Enquiries under the Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	1,038	988	414

The investigation of motor vehicle accidents and checking of motor vehicles are also recorded under this group:

Motor Vehicles checked and operators warned.....	113,108
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	4,106

The enquiries conducted as assistance to the general public totalled 17,316, whilst enquiries for lost and missing persons numbered 125. Assistance to other Police Departments totalled 1,491.

The 20,606 highway patrols conducted are included in the Group 2 cases.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS:

Noted hereunder are the causes of death in cases investigated by members of the Force during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961:

	1959	1960	1961
Aeroplane Crash.....	1	3	1
Asphyxiation.....	7	13	10
Burns.....	3	2	8
Conflagrations.....	3	4	0
Drowned.....	65	33	35
Exposure.....	3	0	1
Highway Fatalities.....	93	148	135
Miscellaneous Accidental Causes..	8	12	6
Homicide.....	2	3	1
Natural Causes.....	62	70	58
Suffocation.....	4	2	0

	1959	1960	1961
Poisoning	1	0	2
Child Birth	1	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0
Explosion	1	0	0
Occupational	16	21	3
Railway Fatalities	4	1	4
Shot (mistaken for game)	3	10	2
Shot (accidental discharge of firearm)	3	1	2
Suicide	24	22	21
Strangulation	1	2	2
Vehicles in yards and driveways	0	1	12
Electrocuted	0	2	1
	306	350	304

It will be noted that these figures include highway fatalities, comments on which appear elsewhere in this report.

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE:

Revenue collected on behalf of the Province is strictly confined to Voluntary Penalties imposed under the Motor Vehicle Act. This is in conformity with established policy. Funds collected are deposited and transmitted to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer by draft twice monthly and involved the sum of $90,503.04 during the year 1961. No collections in any form were undertaken for the Municipal Authorities in respect to towns policed by this Force.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The total strength of the Division including officers is 290. Officers presently stationed in "J" Division are: Inspector H. E. Bloxham, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector L. E. R. Defayette, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector H. C. Russell, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; Inspector E. S. W. Batty, Division Duty Officer; and Inspector A. Huget, Division Personnel Officer.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL:

During 1961 the following change in Commissioned personnelwas made in the Province:

Inspector L. E. R. Defayette replaced Inspector J. R. Roy as Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS:

The following members received either the R. C. M. Police Long Service Medal or the Bronze Clasp and Star which is an addition to the Long Service Medal:

S/Sgt. G. U. SPOHR	-	Long Service Medal
Sgt. H. A. TRANN	-	Long Service Medal
Sgt. B. M. LAMB	-	Long Service Medal
Cpl. J. F. MERAW	-	Long Service Medal

The R. C. M. Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years service and otherwise qualified for this award. The Bronze Clasp and Star is presented to medal holders for an additional five years of service.

COURSES ATTENDED:

Intermediate Training Class No. 25 - Ottawa, Ontario	-	4 members
C.I.B. Training, Moncton, N. B.	-	3 members
Traffic Training Northwestern University, Chicago	-	2 members
Canadian Police College, Ottawa and Regina	-	3 members
Race Track Supervision Course, Ottawa, Ontario	-	9 members
Division Refresher Class, Fredericton, N. B.	-	20 members
Radar Speed Meter Course, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.	-	6 members
Driver Training & Traffic Control Course - Ottawa	-	1 member
Traffic Training Course No. 4 - Fredericton, N. B.	-	20 members
Small Boat Training Course, Halifax, N. S.	-	6 members
First Aid Refresher Classes	-	43 members
First Aid Instructor's Course	-	5 members
Identification Training Course, Ottawa, Ontario	-	1 member
Dogmaster Training Course, Ottawa, Ontario	-	1 member

University Training,
University of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B. - 4 members

Financial Training Course,
Ottawa, Ontario - 1 member

Advanced Training for
Disciplinarians, Regina - 1 member

RIFLE AND REVOLVER COURSE:

The Annual Revolver Course was held at "J" Division Headquarters and Moncton Sub-Division in June, 1961, with 218 members of the Division participating. The Annual Rifle Course was held at Gagetown, Bellefleur and Sussex Ranges in July, 1961, with 111 members participating from Moncton Sub-Division, Fredericton Sub-Division and "J" Division Headquarters.

RECRUITS ENGAGED IN PROVINCE:

Twenty-one residents of New Brunswick were engaged as recruits during 1961 and posted to training Divisions of the Force. Two ex-members were also re-engaged.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION:

During 1961, two Police-owned buildings were constructed, one at McAdam and the other at St. Stephen. Construction of a new building at St. George commenced during the latter part of the year.

A building site was purchased at Jacquet River, and sites have already been purchased at Plaster Rock, Sussex and Petitcodiac.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE:

Members of the Division are encouraged to render as much assistance as time will permit to Boy Scouts, lectures to school children on highway safety and the showing of educational films to boys' groups sponsored by various groups and societies in the Province. Our members have taken an active roll in the organization and supervision of sports in various towns and villages. Most of these activities are carried out during the members' off-duty hours.

Co-operation between the Force and the officials of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the municipal and railway police forces, together with press, radio and television facilities, continues to be most satisfactory and serves to assist greatly in the service to the public.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. MAXTED, C/Supt.,
Commanding "J" Division

Encl.

APPENDIX "A"
ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1961

	Superintendent	Inspectors	Sergeant-Major	Staff-Sergeant	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables and C/M	Civilian Employees & Civil Servants	Marine Constables	TOTALS
"J" DIV. HQ. F'TON, N.B.	1	3	1	1	5	8	11	7	28		65
F'TON S/DIV. HQ & SECTION N.C.O.		1		2					1		4
Chipman Detachment						1	1				2
Doaktown Detachment						1	1				2
East Florenceville Detachment						1	3				4
Edmundston Detachment						1	4				5
Edmundston Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Fredericton Detachment					1	2	12		1		16
Fredericton Highway Patrol						1	6				7
Gagetown Detachment						1					1
Grand Falls Detachment						1	2				3
Grand Falls Highway Patrol							2				2
Grand Manan Detachment							1				1
McAdam Detachment							1				1
Minto Detachment						1	2				3
Oromocto Town Detachment					1		5				6
Perth Detachment & Section NCO					1	1	3	1			6
Plaster Rock Detachment							1				1
St.Andrews Town Detachment							1				1
St.George Detachment						1	1				2
Saint John Detachment				1	1	4	12		3	1	22
Saint John Highway Patrol						1	5				6
St. Leonard Detachment							1				1
St. Quentin Detachment						1	1				2
St. Stephen Detachment						1	2				3
St. Stephen Highway Patrol							2				2
Woodstock Detachment						1	3				4
Woodstock Highway Patrol							2				2
Attached Marine Unit					1	1				4	6
MONCTON S/DIV. HQ & SECTION NCO		1		1	1	4	5	1	7		20
Albert Detachment							1				1
Bathurst Det. & Section NCO				1		1	4				6
Bathurst Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Buctouche Detachment						1	1				2
Campbellton Detachment						1	4				5
Campbellton Highway Patrol							2				2
Campbellton City Detachment					1	1	7				9
Caraquet Detachment						1	1				2
Chatham Town Detachment						1	4				5
Dalhousie Town Detachment						1	4				5
Jacquet River Detachment						1	1				2
Moncton Detachment					1	1	9				11
Moncton Highway Patrol							6				6
Newcastle Detachment						1	3				4
Newcastle Highway Patrol							2				2
Port Elgin Detachment							1				1
Petitcodiac Detachment						1	1				2
Richibucto Detachment						1	1				2
Sackville Detachment						1	1				2
Shediac Detachment						1	2				3
Shippegan Detachment						1					1
Sussex Detachment						1	2				3
Sussex Highway Patrol							2				2
Sussex Town Detachment						1	1	1			3
Tabusintac Detachment							1				1
Tracadie Detachment							1				1
Race Track Detail							2				2
Attached Marine Section										1	1
Attached for University Training						2	2				4
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN "J" DIVISION ON DECEMBER 31, 1961	1	5	1	6	13	54	158	10	40	6	294

APPENDIX "B"

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE TRANSPORT

"J" DIVISION

AT DECEMBER 31, 1961

	Police Cars	Highway Patrol Cars	Motorcycles	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Outboard Motors
Division Headquarters	2		6	2	1	2	2
F'ton. S/Div. Headquarters	1						
DETACHMENTS							
Chipman	1						
Doaktown	1						
East Florenceville	2						
Edmundston	2	1				1	1
Fredericton	5	3					
Gagetown	1						
Grand Falls	2	1					
Grand Manan	1						
McAdam	1					1	1
Minto	2					1	1
Oromocto Town	2						
Perth	3					1	1
Plaster Rock	1						
St. Andrews Town	1						
St. George	1						
Saint John	7	3					
St. Leonard	1						
St. Quentin	1						
St. Stephen	2	1					
Woodstock	2	1					
Moncton S/Div. Headquarters	3			1			
DETACHMENTS							
Albert	1						
Bathurst	4	1					
Buctouche	1						
Campbellton	2	1		1			
Campbellton City	1			1			
Caraquet	1						
Chatham Town	1						
Dalhousie Town	1						
Jacquet River	1						
Moncton	5	3					
Newcastle	2	1					
Petitcodiac	1						
Port Elgin	1						
Richibucto	1					1	1
Sackville	1						
Shediac	2					1	1
Shippegan	1						
Sussex	2	1					
Sussex Town	1						
Tabusintac	1						
Tracadie	1						
TOTALS	77	17	6	5	1	8	8